Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 57. | Freedom of Thought and Opinion. | WHOLE NUMBER, 2919.

NEW SERIES. | BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1860. | VOL. 4. NO. 7.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:
$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.
☞No subscription taken for less than six months.
☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.
☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

PRESIDENTIAL TRACK.

AIR—"Camptown Races."

From Illinois there can be found—dudah—dudah,
Two nags upon the campaign ground, dudah, etc,
First "little Dug" I do declare, dudah, dudah,
And "spotted Abe" with kinky hair, dudah, &c.
They are bound to run this fall,
And I am not afraid
To bet my money on "Little Dug,"
Who'll bet on "spotted Abe?"

These horses ran one race before, dudah, dudah.
And old Spot's wind proved very poor, dudah, &c.
The pony hoss came out ahead, dudah, dudah,
Whilst Abram's friends looked very sad, dudah, &c.
They are bound to run this fall, &c.

For many years old Abe's been kept, dudah &c.
By Giddings he's been rubbed and swept, dudah,
Till all the hair seems off his tail, dudah, dudah,
As though 'twere done with Hank's rail, dudah, &c.
They are bound to run this fall, etc.

Some time ago old Parson Pete, dudah, dudah,
The self-same spotted horse did beat, dudah, &c.
And people say it is no use, dudah, dudah,
For Abe to run so *lank and loose*, dudah, etc.
They are bound to run this fall, etc.

No thanks to Corwin, Abe or clan, dudah, dudah,
No soldiers want when they've a man, dudah, &c.
Like "Giant Dug," the mighty one, dudah, dudah,
Who never lost a race he run, dudah, dudah, da.
They are bound to run this fall, etc.

Old Abe this fall will truly find, dudah, dudah,
Once more he will be left behind, dudah, etc.
For all the soldiers in the land, dudah, dudah,
With "Little Dug" go hand in hand, etc.
They are bound to run this fall, etc.

☞The annexed article was handed us by a friend of Mr. Breckinridge, with a request to give it publicity. We have no desire to be unfair, and, therefore, publish it most cheerfully. We shall, however, take the liberty to correct a few "gross misrepresentations" of Judge Douglas' opinions and conduct, made in the article. Before doing this, we shall premise that the article is from the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, a paper that refused to support Mr. Breckinridge until bought up by Mr. BRUNER, an office-holder in the Philadelphia Custom House. This paper is sustained by Government patronage, and is controlled by the bitter personal enemies of Judge DOUGLAS. It is a paper that has stabbed the Democratic party deeper than ever Brutus' dagger pierced the body of Cæsar. When the Democracy were fighting that monstrous robbery of the State, the sham sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, the *Pennsylvanian* was found arrayed on the side of the swindlers and jobbers that bribed that infamous bill through the Legislature. On this the *Pennsylvanian* was denounced and repudiated in the Democratic State Convention of 1857. Nor has it had any influence since then. Philadelphia was that year a Democratic city, and ever since it has given its thousands of Opposition majority. The Democracy of Philadelphia have repudiated it. Their late City Convention was composed of 212 delegates, 158 of whom were for Stephen A. Douglas and only 54 for John C. Breckinridge, and this in a city where the power of the office-holders is wide by exerted. So much for the influence and honesty of the *Pennsylvanian*.

The annexed article is founded upon a false basis, assumed for the purpose of gaining sympathy for Mr. Breckinridge. It is not true that Judge DOUGLAS, or any of his prominent advocates, assert that Mr. Breckinridge is a Disunionist. The charge is made against Yancey, Rhett, Davis, Brown, Iverson, Keitt, and others, who are the leaders and foster-fathers of the Breckinridge movement. Mr. Breckinridge is in their hands. Should he succeed it gives *them* encouragement in their diabolical schemes. Everybody knows that Yancey is a disunionist. Why even in his endorsement of Breckinridge's nomination, he said he was "neither *for* nor *against* the Union." The same is true of three-fourths of the Breckinridge leaders in the South. They belong to the Secessionists put down by Old Hickory in the times of Nullification, and routed by Clay, Webster, Douglas, Foote and other patriots in the memorable struggle of 1850. It is not Mr. Breckinridge that is attacked, but the cause, the object, of the leaders who have put him forward.

The *Pennsylvanian* asks, "When and where did Mr. Breckinridge ever express the opinion that Congress should intervene for the establishment of slavery in the Territories?" We can inform that journal. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE took ground in favor of Congressional Intervention for the protection (or establishment) of of slavery in the Territories, in his speech at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 21st of December, 1859. We copy the following extract from that speech as published in the Washington *Constitution* of Jan. 7th, 1860, the heading be the *Constitution's own*:

SLAVE CODE.

If present remedies are adequate to sustain these decisions, I would have nothing more done. I, with many other public men in the country, believe they are able. If they are not—if they cannot be enforced for want of the proper legislation to enforce them—sufficient legislation must be passed, or our government is a failure. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I see no escape from that conclusion.

At the same time, fellow-citizens, I make no hesitation in saying to you, that I trust the time will never come—I trust the time will never come when it may be deemed necessary for the Congress of the United States in any form to interfere with this question in the Territories.—So far it has only been productive of evil to us, and it would portend only evil in the future.—At present there is no question before Congress. No Southern representative or senator proposes legislation on that point; no complaint comes from any Territory; there is no evidence that the existing laws and decisions of the courts are not adequate to protect every description of property recognised by the several States.—None whatever. Therefore, in my opinion—and I submit it humbly and with deference—our true policy is not to anticipate trouble, but to let the matter rest upon the Executive, upon the existing laws, and upon the decisions of the courts. [Applause.] I will add this: we must never give up the principle; we must never give up the question that has been judicially decided, that this constitutional right exists.—We must stand by that decision. We must hold to our constitutional rights; but I would never prematurely raise the question to distract the country, when there is no voice calling for it, North, East, South or West. [Applause.] I say we must hold to the principle; we must stand by it; We stand in a good position.—We have the Executive; we have the laws; we have the decisions of the courts, and that is a great advance from where we stood ten years ago.

At the time of Mr. Breckinridge's speech, there was no demand from the South for Congressional intervention. Shortly afterwards, however, Senator Brown of Mississippi, backed by other Southern Senators, introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate providing a slave code for the Territories. Mr. Breckinridge's leading friends in the South, have since said that the time has come when such legislation must be had. Mr. Breckinridge, in the above extract, claims the constitutional right for Congress to interfere with slavery in the Territories, and says that this right must not be surrendered.—The Democratic Party, on the other hand, has always denied that Congress has the right or the power to meddle with slavery in the Territories. It has always held that that question belonged to the people of the Territories and not to Congress. Therefore, Mr. Breckinridge is an Interventionist for slavery, just as Seward is an Interventionist against it. Deny this, who can. Besides the Breckinridge Platform commits its endorsers to the doctrine that every branch of the General Government (Congress one of them) shall interfere for the protection of slavery in the Territories. We have no horror of negro slavery. As to the morality of the institution, we have nothing to say. But we have a holy horror of the agitation of the subject by Congress, and, therefore, cannot agree to Mr. Breckinridge's doctrine. The *Pennsylvanian's* article is as follows:

Judge Douglas and his friends are making strong and persistent efforts to convince the people that Mr. Breckinridge is, first, the Disunion candidate, and, secondly, the exponent of the doctrine of Congressional intervention for the establishment of slavery in the Territories.

Nothing is more destitute of truth than both of these propositions, and none know this better than those who make the charges.

No act or word of Mr. Breckinridge, indicating disunion sentiments, has been, or can be pointed out. Indeed, the last speech he made, which was delivered in Kentucky, after his election to the Senate, is full of patriotism, conservatism and attachment to the Union. The strongest characteristic of that speech, is its calm and dignified denunciations of those bad men and fanatics, who aim at the dismemberment of this confederacy. In language of fervid and majestic eloquence he deplores the dangers which they have brought upon the country and appeals to all good and true men to unite in a common effort to frustrate their designs, and to preserve in their integrity the Constitution and the Union. But in a few days, he himself, pressed to the wall by his enemies, relentlessly pursued by base detraction and malignant aspersion will make, before the American people, a vindication of himself, that will forever set at rest this most wanton and unfounded accusation.

The second charge, like the first, is without the shadow of truth.

When and where did Mr. Breckinridge ever express the opinion that Congress should intervene for the establishment of slavery in the Territories? We defy his enemies to answer. On the subject of slavery in the Territories, he holds that doctrine which is common to all good Democrats, North and South—the doctrine of non-intervention. We know of but one prominent politician who advocates intervention for the establishment of slavery in the Territories, and that is Senator Brown of Mississippi. So different are Mr. Breckinridge's opinions on this point from Senator Brown's, that it has been thought the Mississippi Senator would withold from his support. It is only very recently that he has published a letter, in which he finds fault with Mr. Breckinridge for not maintaining this doctrine of intervention. He says that this constitutes, in his mind, an objection to our candidate, but that he will sustain him on account of the general coincidence of opinions between them on other subjects.

This charge that our candidate and his friends hold this doctrine of intervention, is not only rank injustice, but it is sheer nonsense. Mr. Yancey even does not hold it. In his late speech he indignantly repudiates it, and declares that no Democrat entertains it.

But Mr. Breckinridge holds, and all good Democrats and all conservative men of all parties hold, that in the Territories, which are the common property of the nation, all the citizens of the United States are protected by the Constitution, in their property—the slaveholder as well as the rest. The Constitution goes into the Territories and covers them as soon as they become American Territories. It goes there before the squatter, and it goes there to govern and protect him until he is able to govern and protect himself. The Constitution does not create or establish any property; it only protects the citizen who removes into a Territory in the enjoyment of his property.

When the Territory is organized and acquires sufficient population to authorize it to make a Constitution, and to entitle it to admission into the Union as a sovereign State, then it can either admit or prohibit slavery. This is the Democratic doctrine, and farther than this the Democratic party has never gone.

It is short-sighted policy in Judge Douglas and his friends thus to misrepresent Mr. Breckinridge and those who support him. It may take for a while; it may draw out the insensate hurrah, and deceive for a brief hour the ignorant and unlettered; but in the end, it will react powerfully against those who pursue it. The truth cannot be repressed. It will come out and it will cover with shame and confusion the authors of this misrepresentation and injustice.

Our candidate is too noble a man, and too pure a statesman, to be injured by unscrupulous enemies.

How striking is the contrast he presents to his rival candidate, Judge Douglas? While the latter, a pilgrim candidate, has been stumping in the East and South, praising himself and misrepresenting his competitor, Mr. Breckinridge, like a gentleman, as he is, every inch of him, has remained in the retirement of his home, and has not opened his lips to utter one syllable against Judge Douglas! Can such a contrast without its effect upon the American people? We think not.

We would be the last to inject into this already exasperated contest, new elements of discord and strife—indeed, we desire a union under the Breckinridge banner, of all conservative elements, but misrepresentation must be met with correction, aspersion must be openly exposed, and unscrupulous malice must be disarmed of its sting.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—A SERIOUS CHARGE.

It has been established as a fact, by Colonel Smart, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, that Hannibal Hamlin, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, when a member of Congress, received a fee of *seven thousand dollars* for lobbying a claim through Congress. Read the following letter:

PORTLAND, August 6, 1860.

"DEAR SIR:—I very well remember the interest which Mr. Hamlin took in procuring the passage of the resolve extending the time for filing evidence before the Commissioners for the distribution of the Brazilian indemnity. The Senate Committee reported the resolve, and I think it passed upon the same day. This resolve provided for nine months' additional time therefor. Mr. Mason moved to amend by reducing it to four months, saying he had consulted with Mr. Hamlin, the Senator from Maine, who had seen the Commissioner.

"The resolve was taken up in the House on Friday, the day assigned to Private Calendar, and was forced through before taking up private bills. Mr. Hamlin followed the resolve into the House. I saw him conversing with yourself and others. He spoke to me to aid the passage of the resolve as a public measure, and at the time I did not dream that he had a private interest in the claim, or was using his Senatorial position for his private benefit. The first knowledge I had of Hamlin's attorneyship was on meeting him on his way to Massachusetts to take evidence in support of this claim after the adjournment.

"During the next session of Congress Mr. Hamlin read to me a written argument which he had prepared and afterwards filed before the the Commissioners in support of the claim which he was employed to sustain. Why he was employed by Massachusetts clients, may well challenge inquiry. Mr. Hamlin has never been distinguished for eminence as a lawyer, while he has a reputation as a political and Congressional manager.

"Mr. Hamlin was successful, and, I understood, received some $28,000, of which his share was one-fourth, or $7,000. He said to me that some Washington banker had advised him to invest this money in some Western railroad, and he had acted in accordance with this advice.

"The manner of Mr. Hamlin's employment and his peculiar agency in the matter must convince every one that his political position and not his professional talent, was the business transaction aimed at by his Massachusetts clients.

Yours truly,
"M. MACDONALD.
"Hon. E. K. SMART, Camden."

Comment upon this disreputable transaction is needless! The Republicans who support such a man should never say any thing about Covode Committees.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS AT NORFOLK.

On Saturday evening, Aug. 25th, Judge Douglas deliverd an address at Norfolk to an audience of nearly six thousand people. The address occupied two hours in delivery. The following is taken from a report in the *N. Y. Herald*:

In the middle of his address a slip of paper was handed to him. It was cut from the Norfolk *Daily Argus*, and contained two polite questions for Judge Douglas.

Having ascertained the question thus propounded, he said thereon, I am not in the habit of answering questions propounded to me in the course of an address, but on this occasion I will comply with the request, and respond very frankly and equivocally to these two questions.

The first question is, if Abraham Lincoln be elected President of the United States will the Southern States be justified in seceding from the Union?

To this I emphatically answer "no." [Great applause.] The election of a man to the Presidency by the American people, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, would not justify any attempt at dissolving this glorious Confederacy. [Applause.] Now I will read to you the next question, and then answer it.

Question. If they, the Southern States, secede from the Union upon the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, before he commits an overt act against their constitutional rights, will you advise or vindicate resistance by force to their secession?

Voices. "No, no!" "Bell men say no, Douglas."

Mr. Douglas. I answer emphatically that it is the duty of the President of the United States, and all others in authority under him, to enforce the laws of the United States as passed by Congress and as the courts expound them. [Cheers.] And I, as in duty bound by my oath of fidelity to the Constitution, would do all in my power to aid in the Government of the United States in maintaining the supremacy of the laws against all resistance to them, come from what quarter it might. [Good.] In other words, I think the President of the United States, whoever he may be, should treat all attempt to break up the Union by resistance to its laws, as old Hickory treated the nullifiers in 1832. [Applause.]

The laws must be enforced, but, at the same time, be it remembered, it is the duty of every citizen of every State, and every public functionary, to preserve, maintain, and vindicate the right of every citizen, and the rights of every State in the Union. I hold that the Constitution has a remedy for every grievance that may arise within the limits of the Union. I am very frank in answering these questions. I am not in favor of any policy which would tend to give rise to complaints or murmurings, much less to such as would call for ressitance from any quarter. I acknowledge the inherent and inalienable right to revolution whenever a grievance becomes too burdensome to be borne. I acknowledge the right of every man to repel and change the form of government under which he lives whenever it proves destructive to the ends for which it was established. That a is right, however, never to be resorted to until the operations of the government become more grievous than the consequences of revolution. And therefore I say that the mere inauguration of a President of the United States whose political opinions were in my judgment hostile to the Constitution and safety of the Union, without an overt act on his part, without a blow at our Constitution or our rights, is not such a grievance as would justify revolution or secession. [Cheers.] Hence, I say, whoever may be elected President of the United States, he must be sustained in the exercise of all his just constitutional prerogatives and powers.—If he transcends them we will punish him with all the rigor of the law, as you punished John Brown when he violated your laws. [A storm of applause.] I, for one, will sustain with all my energy the President whenever he may be in the exercise of all the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution, but I would take just as much pleasure in hanging him if he transcended those powers, as I feel pleasure in knowing that you hanged John Brown when he was guilty of murder and treason against the State of Virginia. [Renewal of storm.]

I am a law-abiding man, a Union-loving man, and I believe the Union can be maintained by a faithful observance of the Constitution, but I insist in exacting the fulfilment in good faith of every provision of that Constitution; I insist on a line of policy which will place all the people of all the States in an exact equality, and maintain and protect them in their just rights, but which will also compel obedience to the Constitution and the constituted authorities of the country. Now, these questions, put to me the first day I landed on Virginia soil, having emanated from the friends of the Secessionist candidate, I ask that like questions may be also put to those candidates, and that you insist upon such frank and unequivocal answers as I have given.

A Voice. "They could not do it square."

Mr. Douglas. Remember that Mr. Breckinridge was nominated on the theory that the election of Lincoln was preferable to that of Douglas. Now, no man doubts that if Breckinridge's friends had not seceded at Baltimore, but had acquiesced in the legitimate action of the Convention, I would have in this contest beaten Lincoln by the popular vote.

A Voice. "That's so."

Mr. Douglas. Less than one-third of the Convention seceded from the two-thirds, on the ground that Southern honor and Southern rights were not safe in my hands, and that hence it was necessary to divide the party in every State of the Union, so that Lincoln might have a chance of running in between the Democratic party, and get elected by a majority vote.

A Voice. "That's so."

Mr. Douglas. The only ostensible and true object sought in making a Breckinridge ticket in the Northern States was to divide the democratic party so as to give Lincoln every one of those States, so that I tell you if Lincoln be elected President it will be the Secessionists whom you will have to blame for it.

A Voice. "That's so."

Mr. Douglas. Lincoln has no hope of being elected except through the efforts of the Secessionists, who have divided the Democratic party—supposing that Breckinridge could carry every Southern State—though it now seems he is not going to carry a single one by the people. Still by dividing the North, he gives every one of the States to Lincoln, thus allowing him to be elected by the popular vote. Why, what was the true aspect of the contest before the secession?—Lincoln had no show whatever for more than two States till the Breckinridge division took place, and I would have beaten him in every State but Vermont and Massachusetts. As it is, I think I will beat him in almost all of them yet. [Cheers.] But should Lincoln be elected, the Secessionists, who nominated and now support Breckinridge, will be entitled to the credit of it, and upon them will rest the responsibility of having adopted the fatal policy, and dreading the result of their own rash and unpatriotic acts which give to Lincoln a chance of success, they come forward and ask me if I will help them to dissolve the Union in the event of Lincoln being raised to the Presidential chair. I tell them no—never on earth. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] I am for putting down Northern Abolitionism, but am also for putting down Southern Secessionists, and that, too, by the exercise of the same constitutional power. [Good."] I believe that the peace, the harmony and the safety of this country depend upon destroying both factions. [Cheers.] Both parties, if parties they can be called, are allies in a common cause; for however hostile they may be to each other, however opposed in purposes and objects, yet their course of action tends to the same deplorable result; and without meaning any disrespect or personal unkindness, I believe that, in the event of the success of either party, the success of Northern Abolitionists or that of Southern Secessionists, the Union, and our glorious Constitution are alike put in peril and danger. Northern Abolitionism could not exist for any length of time, except there was a counterpoise demanding the intervention of the South. The Republicans demand Congressional interference against slavery, while the Secessionists demand that Congress shall interfere to protect and extend slavery. This is the pivot upon which both parties turn; this, my friends, is the whole state of the case; those are the dangers to be apprehended, and thus it devolves upon you to rally to the rescue, and by voting the National Democratic ticket placed before the country by the Baltimore Convention, to preserve this glorious Union. [Cheers and cries of "And we will do it."]

His speech has made a most favorable impression here in Norfolk. Numbers of Breckinridge men publicly proclaim defection from that party and their adherence to Douglas. The Bell and Everett men stand fast to their colors, and are sanguine of the succes of their men.

NEW DOUGLAS PAPERS.

Scarcely a mail that does not bring us one or more papers that have just started, and have at once hoisted the names of Douglas and Johnson, or that have been converted to their cause from neutrality or the advocacy of other candidates. We have taken occasion to give the names of as many of them as have reached us. Among the number that have just come to hand in the last day or two, we notice the following:

The Madison, La., Democrat has taken down the names of Breckinridge and Lane and has substituted those of Douglas and Johnson. The Democrat is one of the largest and most influential papers in the State.

We have received the first and second numbers of the "Little Giant," a neatly printed and well edited campaign paper, published in Baton Rouge, La.

The Lafourche, La., Union, an old and influential Journal, comes to us with the names of Douglas and Johnson flying at its mast head. The editor in his salutary says:

"We raise to day the names of Douglas and Johnson, and under that flag we enter the present contest, prepared to battle for standard bearers, the chosen Representatives of National Democratic principles, and to lend whatever help we can to avert the blow of the traitorous bands—Black Republican and Yanceyite—that aim to strike down the Union."

The Union Democrat is the name of a good sized and spicy paper just started at Owensborough, Kentucky. Its first number gives good promise for the Douglas cause in Little Owen.

The Peoria Democrat is the name of a new daily German Douglas paper just started at Peoria.

The Union Democrat is the name of a new Douglas paper just started at Jonesborough, Union county. The editor, in his salutary, reviews the course of the Conventions and the state of the party, and arrives at the conclusion that the doctrine of non-intervention, and the candidates who represent it, are the only ones who can succeed before the people. It, therefore pledges its support to each.

The people's Champion is the name of a new large and able paper just established at Davenport, Iowa. It is fully committed to the support of Douglas and Johnson.

The Daily Herald, published at Lafayette, the second number of which has been published, gives a cordial and effective support to Douglas and Johnson.

We have received the first number of the Newark, New Jersey, Democrat, a good sized, well printed and ably edited sheet, with the names of Douglas and Johnson at its mast head.

The Hunterdon, N. J. Gazette, which has hitherto advocated the election of Bell and Everett, has transferred its support to Douglas and Johnson.

A new campaign paper in the same interest, has been established at Freehold, Mountain county, N. J.

"FREE HOMES FOR FREE WHITE MEN."

This is the great cry of the Black Republican press and orators generally. But no intelligent people will be deceived by their hypocritical appeals on this head. They know that the homestead law is a Democratic measure—a bill of this character was introduced by Senator Johnson, of Tenn., and passed by a Democratic Senate, before the Republicans, headed by Galusha Grow, thought it expedient, for electioneering purposes, to get up anything of the kind. Douglas has always been in favor of, and has always voted for, such a law. Lincoln's position however, is not known, but Hamlin, the Black Republican candidate for Vice President, has always been against such a law, and has always voted against it when he has been in Congress.

While we say that Mr. Lincoln's position is not known, we have a right to infer that he occupies the same position as Hamlin, from the fact that while in Congress he voted against the bill granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to the soldiers who fought our battles in the Mexican war. We presume his own friends will not pretend that he would refuse to give homesteads to those who never saw a battle field. If anybody is entitled to a free home upon the public land, it is certainly first of all, the poor soldier who has risked his life and broken down his health in the service of his country and won her battles by his bravery and prowess. But the Black Republican candidate for President opposed granting them any such poor pittance! And now the hireling agitators of this party prate about "free homes to free white men!"—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

JUDGE DOUGLAS IN THE SOUTH.

During the last week Judge Douglas has been making a tour of the Southern States, and he has been received everywhere by the people with the wildest enthusiasm.—However much he may be be belied by the fire eaters and disunionists of the South, the hearts of the Southern people are with him, as will be their votes in November. He belongs to a class of statesman who maintain the same positions and proclaim the same principles whether in Maine or Virginia—Massachusetts or South Carolina. His enthusiastic reception in the South is a stern rebuke to those Northern dough-faces who have been asserting that his manly defence of the rights of the people of all portions of the Republic, had rendered him unpopular in the South.

FIRST GUN FROM OHIO!

There was a special election for Councilman in the 11th Ward of Cleveland, on the 20th inst. A Democratic Councilman had turned Black Republican and his constituents asked him to resign, which he did. A new election was ordered. A Lincoln man and a Douglas man were each regularly nominated by their respective parties, and the tug of war commenced.

The Lincoln man was laid out by a majority of 205 being an increase of 115 since the last Spring election.

Boys, do you hear that!

☞The following extract is going the rounds of the Republican press, and being a well-rounded lie, has, of course, found a place in the columns of most of the papers of that stripe:

"Mr. Douglas said:

"I denounce him (CLAY) in the Congress of the United States, and I now denounce him as a TRAITOR—AN OLD BLACK-HEARTED TRAITOR—the first American statesman who ever attempted TO SELL HIS COUNTRY FOR BRITISH GOLD."

This has been flatly contradicted by Judge Douglas himself—more than once—and the Cincinnati *Inquirer* offers a premium to any enterprising Republican who will produce the documents. The friends and admirers of Henry Clay have little confidence in the pretended sympathy of the abolition higher law organs. Were he now alive, who can doubt that the sectionalists north and south would meet in him their sternest foe, and made to cower beneath the power of his unequalled eloquence.

THE patriot John Adams, it is, said, was designed for a shoemaker, like his father. One day Deacon Adams, his parent, gave him some uppers to cut out by a pattern that had a three-cornered hole in it, by which it had hung upon a nail, and it was found that he had followed the pattern exactly, hole and all. The Deacon, upon seeing this declared that John wasn't fit to be a shoemaker, and so he concluded to make a lawyer of him.

They have failures in London, sometimes that exceed anything of the kind in this country. A shoe-dealer in that city, who was supposed to be doing "a nice, snug little business," having failed, his liabilities were discovered to be $250,000, and his assets $250.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY, SEP. 14, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

FOR GOVERNOR:

GEN. HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

Hon. WILLIAM P. SCHELL,

OF BEDFORD.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

Hon. JOHN SCOTT,

OF HUNTINGDON CO.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

DANIEL B. TROUTMAN,

OF LONDONDERRY.

PROTHONOTARY,

MAJ. SAMUEL H. TATE,

BEDFORD BOROUGH.

SHERIFF,

JOHN J. CESSNA,

BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,

RICHARD M'MULLIN,

NAPIER.

POOR DIRECTOR,

JOHN S. BRUMBAUGH,

S. WOODBERRY.

AUDITOR,

GEORGE BAUGHMAN,

W. PROVIDENCE,

CORONER,

JACOB WALTER,

ST. CLAIR.

TRY HIM BY HIS RECORD.

Edward McPherson, the Black Republican candidate for member of Congress for this district, in his speech at this place, on Tuesday night of Court week, challenged the voters of Bedford county to try him by his Congressional record. We take up the gauntlet thrown down by Mr. McPherson, and refer to one very dark spot on that record. Our readers, doubtless, remember the protracted and violent struggle for the Speakership of the National House of Representatives, which took place last Winter. The original nominee of the Republican party, was JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, an ultra anti-slavery man, whom the Northern fanatics in Congress had determined to force upon that body as its presiding officer. Mr. Sherman was opposed by all the conservative members, whether Democrats, Americans, or Whigs. He had endorsed the infamous HELPER BOOK, a work which counsels abolition of Slavery by fire and sword, which urges the irrepressible conflict between the North and the South, which regards the Union as a mere wisp of straw to be consumed by the negro incendiary's torch, and which looks to the disruption of this Government as preferable to the continuance of Southern Slavery. This treasonable and dangerous book was circulated broad-cast over the country by the ultra Republicans, and was recommended to the people by JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio. On this account, Mr. Sherman encountered the opposition of the conservative men in Congress, of all parties, and was finally compelled to withdraw from the contest. But Mr. McPherson, notwithstanding the opposition made to Sherman, by many Whigs and Americans, voted steadily for the HELPER candidate, freely and fully endorsing his ultraism and his unpatriotic and treasonable conduct. This is a part of Mr. McPherson's record by which he asks the people of Bedford county to try him. How many Republicans are there who may read this article, that will approve this portion of Mr. McPherson's record? Where is the man that will dare say that he endorses directly and positively the Abolition of slavery? Has Republicanism come to this in Bedford county, that the Helper Book is to be endorsed and the men who recommended its incendiary doctrines, to be sustained? It cannot be. However much the masses of the Opposition may be opposed to the Democracy, they cannot, will not swallow HELPERISM.—The leaders may be ready and willing to do it; the people, never. The record of Edward McPherson will be condemned and his vote for JOHN SHERMAN, the Helper candidate for Speaker, will be most effectually rebuked.

Personal Abuse.

The organ of Jordan & Co., still persists in its malignant vituperation of Maj. S. H. Tate. Its columns literally teem with articles assailing that gentleman. We said some time ago, that we would not answer any personal abuse, whether of ourself or of our candidates, that might appear in that sheet, and lest those who did not see our former article, should misconstrue our silence, we repeat here what we said then. Mr. Russell, in his recent communication on the subject of the Bedford Railroad, took occasion to tell the editor of that paper that he (the editor) did not himself believe what he said in regard to the Directors of the Railroad company. When men of his own party have such an opinion of his character for truth and veracity, it would certainly be a waste of time for us to contradict his statements.

Ominous.

The lettering on the flag raised by the Lincolnites up street, is fast peeling off, and the bunting presents a ragged and tattered appearance, portentous of the condition of the Republican party after the 6th of November. The name of CURTIN had ravelled out almost entirely, on Saturday last, disappearing in advance of Lincoln and Hamlin, indicating merely that the election for Governor precedes that for President. The omens are decidedly evil for the Woollies.

OUR NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS.

Having returned from the Congressional Conference at Chambersburg, just as our paper is going to press, we can only announce the gratifying fact that our townsman, HON. W. P. SCHELL, has received the unanimous nomination of the Democracy of the District, as our candidate for Congress. This is glorious news not only for the people of Bedford county, but for the Democratic party everywhere, as the election of Mr. Schell is almost a certainty.—The nomination of Mr. Schell is hailed with the greatest delight and enthusiasm by his numerous friends, and the people of the District rally to his support, irrespective of party ties or political bias.

Democratic Meeting.

A Democratic Meeting will be held at St. Clairsville, on Saturday, the 22d inst. Speakers from Bedford, will be present. The Democratic party and people generally are invited to attend.

PICTURES.—Persons desiring portraits or Photographs of themselves, by Mr. VALLADE, should apply to that gentleman soon, as he will leave this place in a short time. He may be found at the Mengel House, or at Gettys' Gallery.

☞We like such spontaneous organization of the Democracy, as that reported in this issue from Rainsburg. It shows that the people are interested in the contest, and that they need not be dragged into the work by the leaders, or pitch-forked and lamp-lighted into a counterfeit enthusiasm, by a set of "Belsnickle" boys. The Democracy are alive and kicking. Look out for thunder!

☞Democrats! When the Opposition raise poles and hoist flags, it is your duty as good citizens, to let those flags and poles alone.—Don't molest them. We want them to stand, so that we can have something with which to prove after the election that Abraham Lincoln was a candidate for President. Let their poles alone, but get after their votes with a *sharp stick*. We mean reason and common sense.

☞Remember the Douglas and Foster club meets every Saturday evening at the Court House, for the purpose of carrying on the campaign. Let every Democrat and conservative man attend.

☞Never mind the roorbacks of the Black Republicans about our candidates, or their large stories about what they intend doing. Go right ahead, with your face to the future. Do your duty and all will be well. The Opposition always yell before they are out of the woods.

☞Vermont and Maine have gone Black Republican all over, as they have done uniformly for the last six years.

☞Vote not as your interest, your passions, or your prejudices dictate, but as your conscience tells you to do.

☞Who says this Union cannot endure permanently half slave and half free? ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Colerain in the Field.

The following letter descriptive of a Democratic pole-raising at Rainsburg, will serve to show the feeling of the people in the present contest.

RAINSBURG, Sept., 6th, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—

I presume a short account of a meeting of the Democracy of Rainsburg and vicinity, for the purpose of erecting a Foster pole, will not prove uninteresting to some, at least, of the numerous readers of your glorious independent herald of Democracy. On Tuesday, the fourth inst., we called a special meeting for the above named purpose. The ladies who had in charge the making of our flag, soon completed it, some twenty of them having engaged in the glorious work. It is needless to say that it was made with that exquisite taste and beauty, which always characterize the workmanship of the ladies. At half past nine o'clock we commenced raising the pole, and amid the enthusiastic cheers of the Democracy, its tall top soon pierced the clouds, and the beautiful Foster flag, bearing thirty three stars, was flung to the breeze, bidding defiance to the Curtinians and "woolyheads." Three cheers were then given for Henry D. Foster, after which a speech from Prof. William P. Totten, was loudly called for. The gallant Professor unhesitatingly responded, and in an able and eloquent address, set forth the true character of the Abolitionists, and urged the importance of uniting on one electoral ticket. After Professor Totten had concluded, Mr. J. Livingstone offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Rainsburg and vicinity do express their sincere and cordial thanks to the fair and patriotic ladies who constructed our beautiful flag, the emblem of truth liberty, and democracy. May their lives ever prove as pure and faithful as at present, and they will most certainly realize the favours and blessings, not only of freedom and liberty, but the smiles of heaven."

Mr. Livingstone's resolution was loudly cheered. Dr. J. F. Totten was then called for, who spoke eloquently and ably upon the political aspects of the day. He argued the folly of the split of the only national party in existence upon a mere trifle, urging all parties to unite and try to exterminate that hydra-headed monster, Black Republicanism. Dr. T. is a promising young man, endowed with a clear, logical mind, and great force of thought. He was interrupted, several times, during the course of his remarks, by bursts of applause. The meeting then adjourned. Coleram is O. K. X.

HELPER BOOK.

The true principles of Black Republicanism made Manifest.

What the Sixty-Eight Black Republican Members of Congress Approved when they "Cordially Indorsed the Opinions" of Hinton Rowan Helper.

"The Impending Crisis of the South"—a work everywhere received and hailed *by the advocates of free labor* as one of the most impregnable demonstrations of the justice of their cause, and of vital importance to its triumph, and to our National well-being. Were every citizen in possession of the facts embodied in that book, we feel confident that slavery would peacefully pass away, *while a Republican triumph in 1860 would be morally certain.*

"Horace Greeley,	James Kelly, Chn. S.
"John Jay,	Com. Com., N. Y.
"W. H. Anthon,	W. C. Bryant,
"Thurlow Weed,	J. C. Underwood,
"E. D. Smith,	R. H. M'Curdy,
"B. S. Hedrick,	Marius Sprig,
"Jno. A. Kennedy,	W. C. Noyes,
"Abram Wakeman."	

The Representatives who Endorsed the Sentiments of the Helper Book, and recommended its circulation:

MAINE.	
Israel Washburn, Jr.,	John M. Parker,
Freeman H. Morse,	John Thompson,
Chas. J. Gilmore,	Chas. B. Hoard,
Stephen C. Foster,	Francis E. Spinner,
John M. Wood.	Silas M. Burrows,
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	O. B. Matteson,
Mason W. Tappan,	J. W. Sherman.
James Pike.	NEW JERSEY.
VERMONT.	George R. Robbins
Justin S. Morrill,	Isaiah B. Clawson
Homer E. Royce,	PENNSYLVANIA
Ezekiel B. Walton.	William Stewart,
MASSACHUSETTS.	Robert B. Hall,
Anson Burlingame,	Samuel A. Purviance,
Calvin C. Chaffee,	JOHN COVODE,
Daniel W. Gooch,	G. A. Grow.
Henry L. Dawes,	OHIO.
Timothy Davis,	Joshua R. Giddings,
Chauncey L. Knapp,	Edward Wade,
James Buffington.	JOHN SHERMAN,
RHODE ISLAND.	John A. Bingham,
Nathaniel B. Durfee,	Benj. Stanton,
William D. Brayton,	C. B. Tompkins,
MICHIGAN.	Philemon Bliss
William A. Howard,	Valentine B. Horton,
Henry Waldron,	Richard Mott.
DeWitt C. Leach.	WISCONSIN.
CONNECTICUT.	John F. Potter,
Sydney Dean.	C. C. Washburne,
NEW YORK.	INDIANA.
Amos P. Granger,	Schuyler Colfax,
Edmund B. Morgan,	Chas. Case,
Wm. H. Kelsey,	David Kilgore,
George Palmer,	James Wilson.
Edward Dodd,	ILLINOIS.
Samuel G. Andrews,	Owen Lovejoy,
Abraham B. Olin,	Wm. Kellogg,
Emory B. Pottle,	E. B. Washburn,
Reuben E. Fenton,	J. F. Farnsworth.
Ambrose S. Murray,	IOWA.
	Samuel Curtiss,
	Timothy Davis.

To give the public some knowledge of the import of the work entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South," we append a few extracts from the first edition of the work published in 1857, selected carefully from those portions which give prominence to its character in the Abolition ranks—and particularly among the Black Republican Members of Congress, who, with such alacrity "Cordially Indorsed the Opinions of Mr. Helper," and recommended an extensive circulation of the incendiary document, throughout the Northern States.

A new edition of the "Crisis" has been issued recently for the present National contest, and for the benefit of Mr. Lincoln, which is considerably ameliorated in tone from the former edition:

The extracts given below—having been "Cordially Indorsed" by 68 members of Congress, cannot fail of exhibiting conclusively the state of mind among the Republican leaders on the question of slavery. When the utterance of such sentiments elicits such emphatic approval from the *leaders of a party*, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the *supporters* of such leaders are either imbued with parallel doctrines, or, that they are not fully informed of the true position of their representatives.

We commend a perusal of the appended extracts, and ask the reader to bear in mind the important fact, that they embody a complete exposition of the sentiments of the Republican party, who are now struggling to elevate Mr. Lincoln to the office of Chief Magistrate of this Union.

Again, we say, read:

The Interdiction of Northern Manufactures.

"The North is the Mecca of our merchants and to it they must and do make two pilgrimages per annum, one in the spring and one in the fall. All our commercial, mechanical, manufactural, and literary supplies come from there. Instead of keeping our money in circulation at home, by patronizing our own mechanics, manufactures and laborers, we send it all away to the North, and there it remains; it never falls into our hands again."

Impending Crisis, p. 22.

What they think of Old Line Whigs.

"For its truckling concessions to the slave power, THE WHIG PARTY MERITED DEFEAT, and defeated it was, and that, too, in the most decisive and overwhelming manner. p. 174.

Legal Opinions.

"We contend, moreover, that slave-holders are more criminal than common murderers."

"We mean precisely what our words express, when we say, we believe thieves are, as a general rule, less amenable to the moral law than slaveholders." p. 139

The Liberality of Republican Leaders.

"Down with the oligarchy! Ineligibility of slaveholders—never another vote to the trafficker in human flesh!" p. 351.

"Compensation to slave-holders, for the negroes now in their possession! The idea is preposterous. The suggestion is criminal. The demand is unjust, wicked, monstrous, damnable. Shall we pat the blood-hounds of slavery for the sake of doing them a favor? Shall we feed the curs of slavery in order to make them rich at our expense? Shall we pay the whelps of slavery for the privilege of converting them into decent, honest, upright men? No, never!" p. 328.

"Even that system however the worst, which seems to have been practised to a considerable extent by those venerable OLD FOGIES, ABRAHAM, ISAAC, and JACOB, was one of the monstrous inventions of Satan that God "winked at," p. 275.

Horrible Sentiments.

"The oligarchs say we cannot abolish slavery without infringing on the rights of property. Again we tell them, we do not recognize property in man." p. 123.

"It is for you to decide whether we are to have justice peaceably or by violence, for whatever consequences may follow, we are determined to have it one way or the other. Do you aspire to become the victims of white-non slave-holding vengeance by day, and of barbarous massacre by the negroes at night? Sirs, you must emancipate them—speedily emancipate them, or we will emancipate them for you." pp. 128, 129.

Republicanism and Abolitionism Synonymous.

"Then we are an *Abolitionist?* Yes! Not merely a *free-soiler*, but an ABOLITIONIST, in the *fullest sense of the term*. We are not only in favor of keeping slavery out of the Territories, but carrying our opposition to the institution a step further, we here unhesitatingly declare ourself in favor of its *immediate and unconditional* ABOLITION, *in every State in this Confederacy, where it now exists.*" pp. 25, 26.

"Hitherto as mere free-soilers, you approached but half way to the line of your duty; now for your own sakes and for ours, and for the purpose of perpetuating this glorious Republic, which your fathers and our fathers founded in septenarial streams of blood we ask you, in all seriousness, to organize yourselves *as one man* under the banners of Liberty, and to aid us in *exterminating* slavery, which is the only thing that militates against our complete aggrandizement as a nation.

"In this extraordinary crisis of affairs, no man can be a true patriot without first becoming an ABOLITIONIST. (a free-soiler is only a tadpole in an advanced state of transformation: an Abolitionist the full and perfectly developed frog") p. 116.

"Abolition is but another name for patriotism and its other special synonyms, are generosity, magnanimity, reason, prudence, wisdom, religion, progress, justice and humanity." p. 118.

"To connive at the perpetuation of slavery is to disobey the commands of Heaven. Not to be an Abolitionist is to be a willful and diabolical instrument of the devil. The South needs to be free, the South SHALL be free!" pp. 367, 368.

"Our motto, and we would have you to understand it, is the *Abolition of Slavery*, and the perpetuation of the American Union. Sirs, you can neither fool nor intimidate us; our purpose is as firmly fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven: we have determined to abolish slavery, and so help us God, abolish it we will." p. 186.

"We are determined to *Abolish Slavery* at all hazards—in defiance of all the opposition of whatever nature, which it is possible for the slaveocrats to bring against us. Of this they may take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly." p. 119.

"Once and forever, at least as far as this country is concerned, the infernal question of slavery must and shall be disposed of." p. 121.

Inscriptions on the Republican Banner.

"No recognition of pro-slavery men, except as ruffians, outlaws and criminals."

"No patronage to slave-holding merchants—no guestship in slave-waiting hotels—no fees to slave-holding lawyers—no employment to slave holding physicians—no audience to slave-holding parsons."

"Immediate death to slavery, or if not immediate, unqualified proscription of its advocates during the period of its existence.

"No co-operation with slave-holders in politics—no fellowship with them in *Religion*—no affiliation with them in society." pp. 156, 157.

Republican Ultimatum for 1860.

(New edition of the "Impending Crisis," page 438.)

"In concert with the intelligent free voters of the North, we, the non-slaveholding whites of the South, desire and expect to elevate to the Presidency in 1860, an able and worthy representative of the great principles enunciated in the Republican Platform adopted at Philadelphia in 1856, and that forever thereafter we will, if we can by our suffrages, hold the Presidential chair and other high official position in the Federal Government, sacredly intact, from the occupancy and corruption of Pro-slavery demagogues; whether from the North or from the South; and, furthermore, that if in any case, the Oligarchs do not quietly submit to the will of a constitutional majority of the people, as expected at the ballot box, the first battle between Freedom and Slavery will be fought at home—and may God defend the Right!"

Mr. Seward says of the "Impending Crisis:" "I have read the "Impending Crisis" of the South with deep attention. It seems to me a work of great merit, rich, yet accurate, in statistical information, and logical in analysis."

We also give an extract from a letter of Joshua R. Giddings on this subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5th, 1860.

"Our friends at home should be slow to censure their Representatives for deserting Mr. Sherman. They did so for the purpose of electing a speaker, and defeating a party that has long wielded the Federal power to the support of Slavery. They felt the humiliation of discarding a candidate because he had endorsed the doctrine of Helper's Book, every sentence of which finds a response in the hearts of all true REPUBLICANS.

J. R. GIDDINGS,

To the editor of the "Ashtabula Sentinel."

And now fellow countrymen of every political creed, we ask you to pause and consider the consequences that must certainly follow the wide dissemination of such treasonable doctrines as those we have just quoted; and especially so since they are endorsed by the leading men of a large and influential party. How greatly at variance are such sentiments with those of our venerated Washington, as given in his Farewell Address: "One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations. They tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection." Let us, then, as true patriots, band together for the sake of driving back the foes of our glorious country (whether they be Fanatics of the North, or the Extremists of the South,) and uphold the *Constitution*, the *Laws*, and the *"Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."* OLD LINE WHIG.

LATER FROM HONDURAS—MOVEMENTS OF GEN. WALKER.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—The barque Carib arrived at this port this evening, from Truxillo, August 18th. It is stated that General Walker's force consists of only ninety-two men. He was daily expecting reinforcements, and the city was nearly deserted, and business was at a stand-still.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER LADY ELGIN.

OVER THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 8.

The steamer Lady Elgin was run into this morning by a schooner off Waukegan, and sunk within twenty minutes after the collision took place.

She had upward of 350 passengers aboard, including several military and fire companies.—Only seventeen passengers have been saved as far as known.

Col. Lumsden, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and family, are supposed to be among the lost.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 8.—The Black Gagets, Green Gagets, and several fire companies of Milwaukie, who have been on a visit to this city, were on board the ill-fated steamer.

The names of the saved are H. G. Carryl, clerk; Frederick Rice, steward; Edward Westake, porter; Robert Gore, Thomas Murphy, Thomas Cunningham, Michael Conner and John E. Hobart, of Milwaukie; Thomas Shae, Tim O'Bryan, W. A. Davies, and Millman Mills, of Ohio; Lyman Updike, of Wanpan, and H. Ingraham, member of the Canadian Parliament.

A son of the proprietor of the London *News* is supposed to be lost.

AGREEABLE INFORMATION FOR PORK-EATERS. The "Academie des Sciences," of Paris, has just received a communication, which has literally caused the quills upon that fretful porcupine to stand on end with horror. A savant of Wurtemburg, M. Wirchow by name, announces the fearful discovery he has just made, of the existence of a dreadful microscopic animal, the *trachani spiralis*, in the flesh of hogs, no matter how prepared, whether you call it pork, ham, bacon, sausages or polony. When an individual happens to eat of this animal in abundance he is observed to grow pale and emaciated in a few days afterward, his strength deserts him, and he dies at the end of the sixth week. A post mortem examination shows the muscles of the body to be filled with *trachitan spiralis*, which proves that death must be occasioned by muscular consumption, owing to the attacks of this horrible little monster.

ACCIDENT TO M. BLONDIN.—TWO PERSONS KILLED.—*Dublin*, August 23.—During the performances of M. Blondin on a tight rope at the Portobello Gardens last night, the rope broke, and two poles at one end supporting a small platform fifty feet from the ground, on which two men were stationed for the purpose of holding lights, gave way, precipitating the men to the ground, who, on being brought to the hospital, were found to be dead. M. Blondin, who also fell to ground, was uninjured. At the inquest to-day the jury gave their opinion that sufficient diligence had been used by M. Blondin and his agent, M. Merel, in testing the rope before the performance. The coroner said he would remand M. Blondin and M. Merel, and they were accordingly taken into custody.

THE MYRIAD-HANDED MAN; OR THE MIRACLES OF ENTERPRISE AND MERCY.

Familiarity, they tell us, breeds the mother of contempt. Things which we see and handle every day, lose all distinctive value in our eyes. The very air we breathe is an unrecognized blessing, though, if deprived of it for the twentieth fraction of an hour, the world would cease to live! In like manner we have all of us—no matter of what race or country—been so long accustomed to see the name of THOMAS HOLLOWAY at the head of a medical advertisement that we begin to look upon it as one of the essential components of a newspaper, and hardly pause to enquire into the true significance of this universal fame.

Let not our readers fancy that this paragraph is a puff, at the bottom of which they will find a "puff" for the "Universal Remedies," with the fame of which Professor Holloway is associated; it is no such thing. We could say much of the Pills and Ointment; but at present our design is merely to call attention to the biography of a man whose achievements will hereafter be regarded as the surpassing wonder of the nineteenth century!

There are few varieties of the human race unrepresented in the population of this cosmopolitan city. Coolies from China—Malays from the Eastern Archipelago—Redskins from the West—Blackskins from all parts of Africa—Whalemen from Greenland and the regions of the Artic Pole—bronzed half-breeds from Brazil and the other states of South America—Borneans, Tasmanians, Arabs, Hindoos, Armenians, New Zealanders and Kaffirs—these, with the millions from all parts of Europe, make up the motley immigration which our world-embracing commerce throws daily on our shores. Thousands of such, perhaps, have never heard any one of the great names which we have been trained to regard with reverence; the name of Washington cannot thrill their sluggish blood; of Napoleon Bonaparte, his conquests and his fall, they are utterly ignorant. But hand them a newspaper and see how rapidly their faces brighten! They recognize its friendly promise—they rely on its long-tested truth; they rejoice and are, perhaps, astonished to know that the great physician, whose visit to their own country formed the epoch of a physical regeneration, has likewise been before them on a like errand of mercy to the land of their future adoption!—They no longer feel that they are strangers; for Holloway, by genius, his labors, adventures and world-wide travels, has established a connecting link between all tribes and races of the human family. Possessed with a burning zeal to relieve the afflicted, and fearing nothing that man can do, he has made the pilgrimage of the earth and established in every spot he visited not only depots for the sale of his medicines, but likewise journals in the native tongues. What a romance could be framed, from the labors, perils and adventures of such a life!—*U. S. "Journal."*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A word to Mothers.—Cholera Infantum, Diarrhea.—about one-third of the weekly interments registered by the board of health, may be classed under the head of infant mortality, the majority of which are swept off by diseases of the bowels. We here confidently assert that any case of cholera infantum, or diarrhea as it is termed in the adult stage of life, however violent in its nature, or whatever its origin, can be radically cured by the use of Holloway's celebrated Pills. The season when this class of disorders becomes prevalent is approaching, "forewarned is forearmed," says the proverb; and mothers should take heed in time. For infants, the Pills should be crushed and dissolved in water sweetened with sugar.

☞Physicians are generally loth to speak a word in praise of what are called "patent medicines." Indeed, it is an article in the code of medical ethics, that a physician who sanctions the use of such remedies cannot be considered a member of the National Association. But there are exceptions to the most stringent rules, and many of the disciples of Esculapius have actually been compelled, by the force of facts, to recommend the use of DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, for those diseases which are particularly prevalent during the summer and fall. They have ascertained that there are no remedies in the pharmacopeia which can compare with this wonderful compound for dyragement of the system. Thousands of families residing along the low grounds of the Western and Southern rivers, are now convinced that they have found a medicine peculiarly adapted for their ailments, while in other portions of the country, during the summer months, the demand for the articles is equally large.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

☞See advertisement in another column.

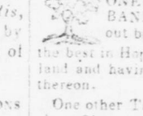
—MARRIED—

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. Christian Wagner, to Miss Mary E. Reiley, all of West Providence, tp.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Yingling, Mr. James Keeley, of Bedford Borough, to Miss Hannah Jane Overocker, of Friend's Cove.

PUBLIC SALE OF GEORGE P. KAY'S REAL ESTATE, IN HOPEWELL TP.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 15th of NOVEMBER, next the following described real estate, viz: THE MANSION TRACT of said deceased, containing 262½ acres, about 160 acres cleared and under fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are



ONE NEW LOG FRAME HOUSE, Weather Boarded, BANK BARN, and the necessary out buildings. This farm is one of the best in Hopewell township, being good limestone land and having three good springs and orchard thereon.

One other Tract containing 145 Acres, 102 perc. about 61 acres cleared and under fence. The improvements are two Log Houses, two Stables and out buildings. There is a good spring on the premises, and also an orchard thereon. This is good land, and in a good state of cultivation.

These lands are all in a good section of country, within a short distance of the Rail Road and at the door of a ready market all the time.

TERMS—One third to remain in property during lifetime of widow, the interest thereon payable to her annually—one third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

JAMES F. KAY, Trustee.

Sept. 14, 1860.

TWO SCHOOL DIRECTORS & TEACHERS.—The examination of Teachers and the renewing of certificates, will take place in the several townships as follows, to wit: In Cumberland Valley, at May's school house, on September 22d; in Harrison, at Comp's school house on the 24th; in Londonderry, at Bridgeport, on the 25th; in Juniata, at Buena Vista on the 26th; in Schellsburg on the 27th; in St. Clair at Eight Square, on the 28th; in Union, at Mowry's mill on the 29th; in Hopewell, at Dasher's on the 1st Oct; in Broad Top, at Hopewell on the 2d; in Liberty, at Stonerstown on the 3d; in Middle Woodberry, at Woodberry on the 4th; in South Woodberry, at Enterprise on the 5th; in Snake Spring at Hartley's on the 6th; in Bedford township, at Bedford on the 10th; in West Providence at Bloody Run on the 11th; in East Providence at Householder's on the 12th; in Monroe, at Clearville on the 13th; in Southampton at Chaneysville on the 15th; in Colerain at Rainsburg on the 16th; and in Bedford borough on the 20th.

The above examinations will commence at nine o'clock, A. M.

Teachers and Directors should be punctual at the hour appointed, as we wish to see all the Directors on the day of examination, in their respective townships; we therefore earnestly request them all to be present.

All County Certificates, issued since the last regular township examinations, are hereby rendered null. Teachers are requested to bring their certificates with them, as the former Superintendent has failed to furnish us with the Duplicates of the same.

GEO. SIGAFOOS, Co. Superintendent.

Sept. 10, 1860.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 2.

Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 16th Division, P. V. V.

The several Companies, Staff Officers and all members of the 1st Brigade, 16th Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers, are hereby ordered to attend an Encampment, known as "Camp Taylor," to be held in Bedford, commencing on Monday, the 15th of October, 1860, and to continue six days.

Companies will supply themselves with Camp Kettles, as there are none to be had from the State. Fresh meats can be purchased on the Camp ground.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the neighboring Military to participate with us; a soldier's welcome will greet you. Ample preparations are making for the comfort of all those who may be present By order of

LEMUEL EVANS, Brigadier General, 1st Brigade, 16th Div. P. V. V.

Alexander Compher, Aid-de-Camp.

Evansville, Sept. 7, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on Saturday, the 6th day of October next—the following Real Estate, to wit:

One lot of ground situate in the town of Buena Vista, Bedford co., with a two story frame house, plastered, and stable thereon—adjoining property of John Garver and Charles Hillegas, late the property of Nicholas Kegg, Esq., dec'd.

TERMS: Fifty dollars in hand on confirmation of Sale, and the remainder the 1st of April next, after confirmation.

WM. GILLESPIE, Adm'r. of N. Kegg, dec'd.

Sept. 7, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—The subscribers under the name and title of Ferguson & Shafer, have this day (15th Aug. inst.) dissolved by mutual consent—The business will be conducted by Messrs. Ferguson & Line.

ADAM FERGUSON, SIMON L. SHAFER.

Sep. 7th, '60.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL election.--Whereas, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to Iregulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said Elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected. I, WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the County of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the second Tuesday (9th) October, 1860, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the School House in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of Joshua Filler, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at schoolhouse number 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's School House in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School House near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill, as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of the township of Liberty to meet at the School House in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick School House in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick School House in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the School House near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the log School House at Bloody Run in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's Mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Osler near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of the township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluse in the village of Woodberry; at which times and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for Governor of the Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON for Representative in Congress, in conjunction with the counties of Fulton, Franklin, Adams and Juniata.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Huntingdon, to represent the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the county of Somerset, to fill the office of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the counties of Bedford and Somerset in the House of Representatives.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary, Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Courts for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor for said county.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by public proclamation, and to keep open till 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person excepting Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or Judiciary department of this State or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3d, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this state at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days, immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such persons on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona-fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove in the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than nor more than twelve months and it shall be shown in the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or township where said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount they bet or offered to bet.

And the Judges of the respective district's aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on Friday, next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eighthundred and sixty, and the eighty-fifth of the Independence of the United States.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

August 31st, 1860.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE!

BETWEEN

CHAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M, same day. Leaves Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M, for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9:30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD!

Arrangements have been effected between the PENNSYLVANIA R. R CO. and HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R. CO., by which Freights are transported at the following low rates: From Hopewell to Philadelphia, Flour, 62½ cents per bbl. Grain, 31 cents per 100 lbs. Merchandize Westward. From Philadelphia to Hopewell, per 100 lbs, 1st Class, 75 cents. 2d class, 60 cts. 3d class 50 cents. 4th class, 35 cents. Salt and Plaster, 30 cents.

Freights Westward are received at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, and forwarded daily.

Freights Eastward are received at the Hopewell station of Broadtop R. R., and forwarded daily.

S. B. KINGSTON, JR.,
Freight agent, Penn'a. R. R. Co., Phil'a.
S. S. FLUCK,
Freight Agent, H. & B. T. R. R., Hopewell Station.

Riddlesburg Coal, Fine and Lump, always on hand and for sale.

S. S. FLUCK.

Sept. 7, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned administrator of the Estate of Peter Barndollar, late of West Providence township, dec'd., will sell on Saturday, the 6th day of October, next, on the premise, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One Tract of land, situate on the South side of the Juniata river in said township, containing 217 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of David Spark, Jacob Barndollar and others, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, in a good state of cultivation; 10 acres thereof good meadow and a quantity more can be made. The improvements consist in part of a Two Story Double Log Dwelling House, Barn, Wagon Shed, Spring-house and other out buildings. There is also an apple orchard of good fruit on the premises; also a sugar camp.

This property is certainly a desirable one account of its locality, being but one mile from the contemplated Rail Road, and a stream passing through it affording good water power for mill purposes.

ALSO—One other tract adjoining the above, containing 22 acres and allowance, well timbered held by warrant.

TERMS:—One third in hand after confirmation of Sale, to wit: On the first of April, 1861, when a deed will be made and possession given. The remainder in two equal annual payments, thereafter, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
Sept. 3d, 1860. Administrator.

H. L. GODBOLD,
TUNER & REPAIRER

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

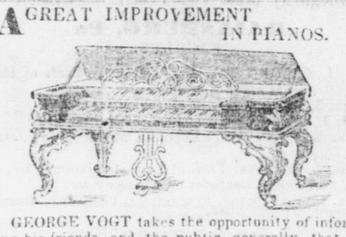
Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

MACCARONI, CHEESE, CRACKERS, CRYStalized Fruit and Gum Candies for sale by
july20. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

PHIL'A. ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.



GEORGE VOGT takes the opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Piano Warerooms from No. 628 Arch Street, to No 516 Arch Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of this lately patented PIANOS, which have been pronounced by the best judges as far superior to all other Pianos in the sweetness and purity of their tone and construction, heretofore manufactured in the United States and England.

May 18,'60.–6 mo.

GRANVILLE STOKES' GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM, ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRANVILLE STOKES would return thanks to the public for their appreciation of his efforts to please, and their liberal patronage.

In order to keep up this kindly feeling, he has yielded to the solicitations of many of his friends and inaugurated a new system, of Gifts with each Garment sold. To his choice selection of fine Fabrics, and made-up Clothing, he invites the scrutiny of the public, as well as to his new mode of doing business. Each article is warranted to be, in Fabric, Style and Make, equal to any gotten up in the City, and one price, (lower than the lowest,) marked on the Ticket.

Each article sold, or measured for, is accompanied by a Gift, varying in value from $1 to $100.

N. B.—None but the most skillful Designers, Cutters and Workmen employed; and satisfaction in Fit, Fashion, Fabric, Price and Gift, guaranteed at

GRANVILLE STOKES'
ONE PRICE GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

C. P. PERRY,
S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Manufactures ACCOUNT BOOKS of the best quality. Bankers and Merchants can have their Books ruled and bound in any style.

☞Premium awarded by the Franklin Institute.

C. P. PERRY,
S. W. Corner Fourth and Race streets, Philadelphia, supplies every article in the BOOK or STATIONERY line, at low prices. Having superior facilities as a manufacturer, he is enabled to supply goods very low, and make very fair profit. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

COLLECT TOGETHER
All your "Old Books" and Magazines; take them to PERRY'S Book Binderies, Fourth and Race, where you can have them bound good and handsomely at a low price.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

E. FRANK. JACKSON,
PRINTER AND STATIONER,
439 *CHESTNUT STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

SUMMER TRADE NOTICE.

BUNN, RAIGUEL & CO.,
No. 137 North Third Street,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,

Invite the attention of Purchasers to their extensive Stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Cloths, Cassimeres &c.

May 18,'60.–

WINCHESTER & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
—AND—
PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 706 CHESTNUT Street,
Above Seventh, opposite the Washington House,

Fine Shirts and Drawers made from measurement at a few days notice and in all cases Warranted to fit. Formula for measurement furnished on application by mail. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

May 18, '60.–1 yr.

MARTHA T. MARTIN, C. H. HAMRICK, J. A. L. MORREL,
GEO. R. PEEDLE, S. R. MARTIN.

H. A. BAKER,
WITH
MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK & CO.
—IMPORTERS OF—
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS,
No. 30, North Fourth St., Phil'a.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

H. BANCROFT & CO.,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
No. 330 Market Street, Philadelphia.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary on the Estate of Nathan Hammond, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford county, dec'd., have been granted to the subscribers, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will make known the same without delay to

AMY DERRIN, Ex's.
residing in St. Clair Tp.
JNO. MOWER, Ex'or.
Aug. 24,'60. residing in Bedford.

$200 REWARD!

A REWARD OF TWO HUNDRED dollars will be given for the apprehension and conviction of the person, or persons, guilty of setting fire to the stables recently burnt in the Borough of Bedford.

By order of the council,
JOHN H. RUSH, C. Burgess.

Attest:
H. Nicodemus, Sec'y.
Sept. 7, 1860.

GREAT BARGAINS.—To make room for Fall Goods, during this month, we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost for Cash. Superior French and English Lawns at half price, and many other goods suitable for summer use.—Call and see A. B. CRAMER & Co.

[july 13th, '60.]

"BE IN TIME!"

WILLOUGHBY'S CELEBRATED DRILLS" are in greater demand than ever, this fall, and all who want Drills must order now to secure machines. Call soon at Hartley's and examine this Great Seeder. [aug. 10.]

KEYSTONE CIDER MILL.

This celebrated machine, greatly improved, is now offered to the farmers of Bedford Co. at manufacturer's price. It has taken over 100 Premiums. Call at Hartley's and see it.

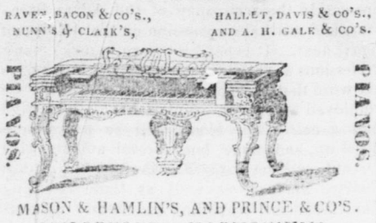
[aug. 10, 1860.

PHIL'A. ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. GOULD,
No. 632 Chestnut St., cor. of Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

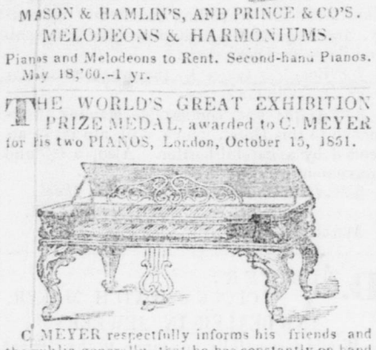
RAVEN, BACON & CO'S., HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S.,
NUNN'S & CLAIR'S, AND A. H. GALE & CO'S.



MASON & HAMLIN'S, AND PRINCE & CO'S.
MELODEONS & HARMONIUMS.

Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Second-hand Pianos.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL awarded to C. MEYER for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA

May 18, 1860.–1yr.

J. P. HUBER,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. SORVER,)
—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No 8 North Fifth St., above Market, Phil'a.

Also, Manufacturer and Importer of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS.

May 18, 1860.–1 yr.

WILLIAM RAIGUEL, JAMES M. WHITBY,
SAMUEL MOORE, EDWARD A. ADAMS,
WILLIAM G. SKILLMAN, HENRY P. ATKINSON.

RAIGUEL, MOORE & CO.,
LATE, RAIGUEL AND CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 220 & 222 *North Third St., above Race, West side, PHILADELPHIA.*

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

JOHN O. JAMES, ISAAC WELSH, B. G. STERLING,
WM. C. KENT, G. A. SMITH, H. D. WELSH,
CHARLES SANTEE, SAMUEL WHITE, J. TOMLINSON.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
239 & 241 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON.

"AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARATION of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon, by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innocuous in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaint, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fever, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of *General Debility*, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In *Nervous Affections* of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of Iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating; and gently regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia*, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases.

In unchecked *Diarrhœa*, even when advanced to Dysentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption*, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tuberculosis*, this medicated iron has had far more the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism*, both chronic and inflammatory, in the latter, however, more decidedly, it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In *Intermittent Fevers* it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address, on receipt of the price.

All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. Locke & Co., General Agents,
20 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

July 20to, '60

PHIL'A. ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. LADOMUS. N. BULON

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
No. 802 CHESTUT STREET PHIL'A.
(FIRST DOOR ABOVE EIGHTH STREET.)

Would most respectfully ask the attention of Citizens and Strangers to their Large, Cheap, and well selected Stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Gold Hunting Lever Watches, full jewelled, 18 carat case,	$10 00
Gold Lever Watches, open face, full jewel'd 18 carat case,	30 00
Gold Lepine Watches, open face, full jewellec, 18 carat case,	22 00
Silver Lever Watches, Hunting case, full jewelled,	18 00
Silver Lever watches, open face, full jewelled,	14 00
Silver Lepine Watches, Hunting case,	14 00
Silver Lepine Watches, open face,	9 00
Gold Guard Chains,	12 00
Gold Vest and Fob Chains,	10 00
Gold Pen Holder with Pen and Pencil,	1 00
Gold Pencils,	1 50
Gold Pens with Silver Holders,	1 00
Silver Table Spoons, per set,	
Silver Tea Spoons,	6 00
Gold Thimbles,	3 00

With a large assortment of Silver, Table and Tea Forks; Dessert, Mustard and Salt Spoons; Pie, Cake, and Ice Cream knives; Sugar Spoons; Preserve Spoons; Pickle Knives and Forks, etc.

☞Also, constantly on hand, a magnificent assortment of Jewelry, consisting in part of Bracelets, Breastpins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Miniature cases for 1, 2, 4, and 6 likenesses; Gold Crosses, Children's armlets, and every thing in the Jewelry line, of the latest and most approved patterns.

Gold and silver Thimbles: Wedding Rings at all prices. Ladies' Chatelaines, Gold Watch Keys and Seals; Studs and Sleeve Buttons; Opera Glasses.

Always on hand, a splendid assortment of Diamond Jewelry. Also, Diamonds mounted in the most beautiful manner, equal to any work in the United States, at moderate prices.

Silver plated Tea Sets, Silver plated Knives and Forks—beautiful goods, and look equal to Silver.

CALIFORNIA GOLD BOUGHT OR MADE UP TO ORDER.

☞All descriptions of Hair Jewelry, such as Breastpins, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Chains, Charms, made to order in the most beautiful style. Old Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

We can send by mail, with perfect safety, Watches or Jewelry to any part of the United States. All orders must be accompanied with the Cash. No goods sent unless the money is first received. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 Chestnut Street, Phil'a.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

LOOKING GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
OIL PAINTINGS,

The most extensive and elegant assortment at the very lowest rates.—Glasses in store of every description. Mahogany framed Glasses, for country sales. Print and Portrait frames, Window Cornices, Gilt Mouldings, etc. Estimates for furnishing Glasses to fill every space, by mail on application. Engravings for Grecian and Antique Paintings.—Catalogues gratis.

JAS. S. EARLE & SON,
816 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

For sale by H. [illegible] Reamer Bedford, and other [illegible] throughout the country.

MARK THESE FACTS!
THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound, and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment, as salt is forced into meat.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.—Whoever tries the ungeunt in the above manner, for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There [illegible] bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, at also swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humour from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in comparatively short space of time, when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointments and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Fistulas,
Bad Breasts,	Gout,
Burns,	Glandular Swellings,
Bunions,	Lumbago,
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,	Rheumatism,
Coco-bay,	Scalds,
Chiego-foot,	Sore Nipples,
Chilblains,	Sore-throats,
Chapped Hands,	Skin Diseases,
Corns (Soft)	Scurvy,
Cancers,	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Tumors,
Elephantiasis,	Ulcers,
	Wounds,
	Yaws.

☞CAUTION!—None genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Nov. 18, 1859.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's Mills.

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot wheels and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 alluvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stofer property," adjoining lands of Squire Kensinger, Stofer and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan 27, 1860. Bedford, Pa

BEDFORD MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where.

THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, single and double shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
June 8, 1860.—6m. Machinist.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and BILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

NOTICE OF LETTING OF CHURCH.—The subscribers will sell at Public Auction, on Friday the 14th day of Sept. 1860, on the farm of Wm. S. Beegle, in Colerain tp., at the Cross Roads near Bowser's mill, a contract for building a Lutheran church at that place. The lowest bidder to be awarded the contract. One person to receive the entire contract for masonry, carpenter work, and all other work necessary to complete the building.—Sale to commence at two o'clock P. M. The form and plan of the building can be seen in Bedford, at the office of Cessna & Shannon.

WM. S. BEEGLE, D. WHETSTONE, JOHN SHAFFER, jr. } Building Com.

Aug. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—Proposals for the erection of a German Reformed Church, in the North end of Bedford township, will be received at the house of John B. Furney, in said township, on Friday, the 21st of September, 1860.

JOHN S. RICHEY, A. J. DIBERT, EPH. KOONTZ. } Comte.

Aug. 31, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the Estate of James McDaniel, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately and to those having claims, to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOSEPH McDANIEL,
Aug. 10,'60. Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the account of Jno. Mower, one of the adm'rs. *de bonis non* of the estate of Charles McDowell,

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed to distribute the balance remaining on said account, will attend for that purpose, at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday the 21st day of Aug. inst, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

J. M. RUSSELL,
Aug. 3d. 1860. Auditor.

1860. NEW GOODS. 1860.

THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains to call and examine our stock and prices.

All kinds of country produce will be received for goods at cash prices.

TERMS:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January.

This system has given our customers every satisfaction; and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.

May 18. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

TO BUILDERS!

Proposals for the building of a dwelling-house for the Poor House Miller, will be received at the Bedford county Poor House, on Tuesday, Sept. 18th inst. The lowest bidder to be awarded the contract. Plan and specifications may be seen at the office of Cessna & Shannon, in Bedford.

GEO. SMOUSE, JOHN AMOS, JOHN KEMERY. } Com.

Sept. 3, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Alexander George, late of East Providence tp., dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are, therefore, notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present the same forthwith for settlement.

SIMON NYCUM,
Sept. 7th 1860. Adm'r.

BLASTING POWDER AND SAFETY FUSES, for sale at
july20,'60. A. L. DEFIBAUGH'S.

THE CHAMPION BELT AWARDED TO J. REED & CO.

FOR SELLING THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS!

The undersigned would inform their friends and customers, that they have just received from the Eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at the lowest "living" prices. All kinds of summer wear, from the finest to the commonest, ladies' dress goods of every description, fancy goods, and everything usually kept in dry goods stores (and, perhaps, something besides) groceries, queensware, &c., &c., can now be found at their store in every variety and assortment.

THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT

is well supplied with the best stock that can be obtained. For style as well as durability, they cannot be surpassed in this line.

TERMS: Cheap for cash, or approved country produce, or six months credit to punctual dealers. Give us a call, and you shall be waited upon with pleasure.

J. REED & CO.

May 4th,'60.

$2.50. $2.50.

Pure Pearl Snow White Lead. Only $2.50 per keg of 25 lbs.

PAINT AND OIL
PAINT AND OIL
VARNISH.
VARNISH.
OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT.
OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT.
PAINT, ALL COLORS.
PAINT, ALL COLORS.
BRUSHES,
BRUSHES,

AT HARTLEY'S.
AT HARTLEY'S.

Hardware of all kinds. All articles Warranted as represented. Fair profits asked but will not be undersold by any one. TERMS, AS AGREED UPON.

CASH BUYERS ALWAYS FAVORED.

Try Hartley before you send off for your Hardware, Iron, Nails or Paints. (April 6, 1860.)

SIMON L. SHAFER. ADAM FERGUSON

EVERY DAY BRINGS SOMETHING NEW
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!!

FERGUSON & SHAFER, at the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will foot up every six months. Their

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

And all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates. Their

SHOE DEPARTMENT,

contains every variety of shoes and boots for men, women and children.

They invite a fair share of the public patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others at ONE PRICE for every body. [April 27,'60.]

G. S. OSTER. SAMUEL CARN.

OSTER & CARN.

Cheap-side. Bedford, Pa.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends, and customers, that we are now receiving an immense stock of New and Cheap

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

comprising medium styles, gay and plain DRESS GOODS, in part, silk foulards, poil de chevres, mohair plaids, ristoria cloth, poplins, lustres, brilliants challie de lains, pongees, chintzes, lawns, lavellas, de lains at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts, piles of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 cts, pantaloon stuffs in great variety at 10, 12, 15, 18, and 25 cts, cloths, cassimeres and tweeds, cassinetts and jeans all colors, silk, satin and marseilles vestings, cottonades, linen ducks and drillings gents' new styles, shirts, collars, stocks, neck ties, hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, &c., marseilles and linen shirt fronts, fine shirt fronts at 12½ warranted not all linen.

HATS AND CAPS,

For the million, from 10 cents up, bonnets, bloomers and shakers, ribbons, ruches and flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cheap as the cheapest. Glass, china and ware.

Fresh supply of GROCERIES, superior green and black teas, prime Rio, La Guayra and Ceara coffee. Nice brown sugar at 8, 9 and 10 cts, baking molasses at 10 and 12 cts. per quart, best golden syrup at 15 and 20 cts per quart, Baker's cocoa, corn starch, extracts and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods.

TERMS: Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note every January.

April 27, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

SPRING FASHIONS.—MRS. S. E. POTTS

has returned from the cities, having completed her spring purchases, and is now prepared to offer great inducements in the way of

RICH FANCY GOODS.

Her stock consists of some rare styles and latest novelties of the season.

Silk and lace mantillas are composed of the newest styles of the season.

Crape de paris, dusters, rich silks, handsome organ, lawn robes.

Flounced summer silks, dress goods of all kinds

STELLA SHAWLS.

Black and colored center printed bordered stella, brocha bordered stella, printed cassimere shawls, children's capes, comprising the largest assortment of shawls, straw goods, large stock of new styles of bonnets, straw and silk, English straw bonnets, braid bonnets, pamella bonnets, fancy straws, six hundred pieces of rich ribbons at 25 cents per yard, purchased at auction and can be sold cheap, bonnet ruches bonnet silk, mitts, kid gloves, hosiery, fans, soap and perfumery, fancy goods of all descriptions, dress trimmings, flats and hats trimmed and untrimmed. She will be still adding to her large stock every week during the summer, new desirable and fashionable goods. Mourning dress goods and dusters to suit. [june 8,'60.]

A LOT OF PURE MAPLE SUGAR, FOR SALE by
july20,'60. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

Bedford Hotel.

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

D. BORDER,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!

$35.00

Pays for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

BOARD 8 WEEKS $20, STATIONARY $7. ENTIRE EXPENSES $69.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1856, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞ Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embellished Views of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan 12, 1860.

GOOD NEWS!
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., have received a very LARGE, WELL SELECTED AND CHEAP stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap; consisting, in part, of Black and Fancy Silks, Sombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinwetts, Teeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Cardware, Single and Double Carpet Chain, Fleece Hotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in the market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part, of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars, Corn-starch, Dye-stoffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year, Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

March 30, 1860.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

REV. JOHN LYON, T. LYTTLETON LYON, A. M., } PRINCIPALS.

THE Summer session of this institution will open on Friday, the 4th day of May 1860.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community, and a strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.

Terms for day scholars:

Per Quarter: $6.—English Branches. $7.50, Classical do &c.

June 16,'59.

BEST! CHEAPEST!! COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN THE LAND!!!

W. P. TOTTEN, desires to inform the public that he has just opened a commercial department in the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary. He would respectfully advise the community that Book keeping, ornamental Penmanship, Card Writing and everything pertaining to a commercial education are now taught in the above named Institution. Tuition for single entry and farmer's set $2.50. Double entry and Mechanic's set, $4.50 per quarter, with the advantage of all the lectures.—Enter at any time.—Diplomas awarded at the completion of a full course.

June 1, 1860.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
S. E. Cor. 11th & Market Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

W. KANAGA, M. McVEY, } PROPRIETORS.

Feb. 3, 1860.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa

FACULTY.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stevens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Drawing French, Botany &c.
B. F. Drott, Prof. of Instrumental Music.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	2 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
ORNAMENTAL.	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1 75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—Second Quarter of summer session commences April the 5th, 1860.

Teachers will be instructed free of charge in the Normal Department.

For particulars, address the Principal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 22, 1859.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C Reamer.)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware, received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black; Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

UNION HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps the Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all friends and the travelling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

June 3, 1859.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

J. W. SCOTT.

(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store and SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 814 Chestnut Street,

(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1859-1y.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rental Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

GREAT WESTERN INS. & TRUST COMPANY.

Capital and available assets, over $300,000 Fire, Inland and Marine Cargo risks taken on the most favorable terms.

C. C. LATHROP, Pres't.
JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y.
[aug. 15.'59.] JOHN P. REED, Agent

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASCHOM.

Nov. 11, 1859

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and spatables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.-1y.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Ping and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

MANHOOD.
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope,

On the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervous-ness and involuntary Emissions, Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of "The Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 first Avenue, New York Post Box 4586.

Jan. 2, 1860.

TO MILL OWNERS!—

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., March 4, 1859.

American Life Insurance & Trust Co.
CAPITAL Stock, $300,000.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, WALNUT STREET, S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE insurance at the usual mutual rates, at about 20 per cent less, or at total abstinence rates, at the lowest in the world.

J. C. SIMS, Secretary. A. WHILLDIN, President.

JOHN J. SCHELL, Agent,
Jan. 27, 1860. Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.

I Will make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.

The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the busines that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of all the towns and large villages, also tables and statistics of the County and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. Pains will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.

July 1,'59. EDW'D. L. WALKER.

SAVE COSTS!—

All persons still indebted to the firm of OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN, by Account or Note, are respectfully, yet most earnestly asked to make immediate payment, and thus save cost. The Books, Notes and effects of the firm are in the hands of Oster & Carn.

After the 1st day of August, 1860, cost will be added, without further notice, except by special agreement.

June 8, 1860.-2m.

A SELECT SCHOOL.

For teaching the primary and higher English-branches, will be opened by the subscriber in the newly furnished and beautiful rooms of the Union School-House, on Monday, the 13th day of August next. No more pupils will be taken than can receive every attention.

TERMS—From $2 to $5 per quarter, according to branches pursued. The patronage of the citizens of Bedford and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Applications should be made immediately.

J. W. DICKERSON.

June 22d, 1860.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Terms cash, or approved city or country acceptance, and all operations warranted.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann,	Bedford,	Pa.
" John Cessna,	"	"
John Mower,	"	"
R. Forward,	Somerset,	"
Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,	Phil	"
J. Watt & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. Curley, & Co.		"

Commonwealth Insurance Company
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

Insure buildings or other property against loss or damage by Fire.

—ALSO—

AGAINST PERILS OF THE SEA, INLAND NAVIGATION & TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, James Fox, Geo. Berryhill, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murry P. K. Boas, J. H. Brathill, W. F. Packer, Eli Slifer.

OFFICERS:

SIMON CAMERON, President.
BENJAMIN PARKE, Vice-President.
S. S. CARRIER, Secretary.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Agent, Bedford, Pa. Office on Juliana Street.

Oct. 21, 1859.-1y.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH,
OFFICE, NO 63 FOURTH STREET.
Capital And Surplus over $150,000.00.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Painter, C. A. Colton, N. Voegtly, Rody Patterson, A. A. Carrier, I. G. Sproul, Henry Sproul, A. J. Jones, G. W. Smith, W. Hampton, Rob't Patrick, J. H. Hopkins.

This Company has paid losses from the date of its incorporation in 1854, up to May, 1859, to amount of $302,835.07, in addition to regular semi-annual Dividends of from 5 to 15 per cent affording evidence of its stability and usefulness.

LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED, AND PROMPTLY PAID.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. I. G. SPROUL, Sec'y.
J. J. LINGENFELTER, Agent. Office at Bedford Pa.
September 2, 1859.-1yr.

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

J. C. DICKEY—

Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, Pa.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

July 1, 1859.-1y.

JOHN BORDER—

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one square south of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞ Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. BARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. J. E. BERKEBILE,
St. Clairsville,
BEDFORD CO., PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens that place and vicinity. [jan 13, 1860]

TO BUILDERS.—The subscriber is fully preprred to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Lathe. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice. D. BERKEBILE.